

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22ND, 1884.

No. 21.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, March 21, 1884.

Col. Irvine has been suspended. It is said that the Pope will leave Rome and reside at Malta.

The Orange bill was defeated in the commons by 37 of a majority.

It is believed that Gladstone will shortly dissolve the house and appeal to the country.

Col. De Winton has been appointed to the governorship of the International mission to the Congo river.

A bill has been passed in the commons giving the C.P.R. control of the eastern lines purchased by it. Ontario claims a \$14,000,000 compensation, on the grounds of having bonused those railways, if the Dominion asserts right to control them.

In the Manitoba legislature the address in reply to the speech from the throne passed by a vote of 21 to 6. Norquay introduced a resolution for a memorial to the Dominion and Imperial governments to place Manitoba on the same footing as other provinces, which took the wind out of the sails of the opposition and carried unanimously, an amendment being voted down.

There is a great sensation in political circles over an announcement made by Mowat in the Ontario house that efforts were being made to bribe several of his supporters to desert the party and overthrow the government. The speaker produced \$1,800 which had been placed in his hands by two members, McKim and Balfour, who had received it from Big push Wilkinson. They informed Mowat of the conspiracy and he advised them what course to pursue. Bunting of the Mail, Meek, a leading lawyer, and a Yankee lumber dealer named Kirkland, are implicated. Wilson and Kirkland were arrested and remained in jail till to-day when they were released on bail. It is claimed the money came from the Dominion government but it is believed that Kirkland furnished it, he being unable to get timber limits on Pigeon river on which he had spent considerable money. Also that McKim and Balfour were offered the registrarship of Regina. From a paper found on Wilkinson it appeared that he had virtually the appointment of Edmonton registrar. Bunting disclaims all implication in the matter but admits having conversed with McKim on the subject. His lawyers are consulting to see if they cannot arrest Mowat, Fraser and Hardy for inciting to conspiracy. If possible this will be done.

PRINCE ALBERT, March 21, 1884.

Weather warm and bright. Snow melting fast.

A carnival will be held to-night in the skating rink.

The H.B.C. steam grist mill caught fire around the smoke stack while working on Tuesday evening and was totally destroyed, the warehouse only being saved. The engine and boiler were partially ruined. As nearly all the grain and flour on hand was stored in the warehouse very little of it was lost. The mill will be a great loss to the settlement but will probably be replaced by next August.

BATTLEFORD, March 21, 1884.

Freighters are making ready for spring trips.

Macdonald & Sully have the contract for the traffic bridge across Battle river.

What little snow remains is being rapidly carried off under the influence of a strong chinook wind.

The Indians are arranging for a great meeting of chiefs and representative men here to take place in spring. They will demand an increase of treaty money and also that their reserves shall be contiguous. Edmonton, Pitt, Carlton and other places will be represented if the plans are carried out.

NOYES' lumbermen are still pegging away and the kysno teams are holding out well. One of Noyes' own teams drew 1,611 feet of fresh timber at one load, beating the best record of the Canadian teams by 200 feet. An Indian named Bearshead, one of a small band of Stonies who are camped at the junction of the roads leading to the lumber camp and to the old government saw mill died apparently of heart disease recently. He had been in bad health for a year. The lumbermen made a coffin and buried him on Tuesday evening last. T. Edmundson reading the burial service. This band of Indians are extremely poor and almost without clothes. They failed in a late attempt to obtain relief from the Indian agent.

LUMBER is to be supplied from Edmonton for a new H.B.C. grist mill at Prince Albert, which is to be on a scale as large or larger than the one lately destroyed by fire. Capt. Smith is now engaged in preparing plans.

## LOCAL.

SLEIGHING bad in town.

WATER is beginning to run on the ice of the river.

D. CAREY left on Tuesday last on a coal oil hunt.

THE snow is going without making much slush.

SERVICE in All Saints church every Sunday morning.

CATTLE are feeding out in many parts of the settlement.

W. ANDERSON, Indian agent, left for Saddle lake on Tuesday last.

HARDISTY & FRASER's grist mill will begin running on Tuesday next.

THE H.B.C. lumber teams came down from the woods on Wednesday.

A BOAG left for Calgary on Thursday for a load of red life seed wheat.

HARDISTY & FRASER's shingle mill has turned out 400 M shingles this season.

THE mail man is doing most of his traveling at night during his present trip.

JUDGE ROLEAU has taken quarters at St. Albert mission, pending the opening of the court.

A DAUGHTER of the Indian usually known as Grasshopper was buried at St. Albert on Sunday last.

HEAVY ice guards have been put in to protect the St. Albert bridge from the effects of a jam in the spring.

CAMERON's trading outfit, lately from Calgary, struck out for Battleford and points down the river on Friday of last week.

SINCE starting work in the fall Lamoureux Bros' mill at Ft. Saskatchewan has received for grinding over 7,000 bushels of grain.

W. PATTON and — McFadden left for Calgary on Thursday. Mr. Patton has shaken the dust of Edmonton from his feet for keeps.

THE H.B.C. have purchased all the spare wheat of Messrs. Brousseau and Mijean of St. Albert at \$1.50 and \$1.60 per bushel, cash.

GREENWOOD's stage left on Monday at noon, for Calgary, taking Mrs. W. L. Wood, Miss May Wilson and Major Butler as passengers.

CHIEF FACTOR CLARKE, of Carlton, arrived by way of Calgary on Tuesday morning last, and left for home by way of Pitt on Tuesday morning.

HARDISTY & FRASER's shingle camp has been broken up on account of the approach of spring, and the machinery is being moved into town.

A LETTER received from D. S. Curry now at Ottawa says that many of the Edmonton settlers will receive patents for their lands during the coming summer.

ON his trip to Edmonton from Calgary chief factor Clarke left the former place on Saturday morning and reached Edmonton on Tuesday morning, a little less than three days out.

CORPORAL DANDY and two policemen arrived from Lac la Biche on Wednesday morning in charge of R. Berard, arrested for wife desertion. The police made the round trip, a total of 300 miles, in seven days and a half.

M. McCauley received an injury in the back on Saturday last, while attempting to hoist a small building on a sleigh for the purpose of removing it. As he was lifting the horses started throwing the weight of the building upon him.

ST. ALBERT mission has completed the second web of cloth entirely of home growth and manufacture, the sheep producing the wool being raised on the mission farm and the whole process of manufacture being carried on within the mission premises.

A TEAM belonging to Mr. McCauley, in bringing a load of coal up Humberstone's grade on Saturday, when near the top, owing to the sidling nature of the track slipped off and went some distance down the bank, horses and sleigh together, but without sustaining serious injury.

THE Indian department has concluded to try the experiment of supplying barley flour to the Indians. If they will only give the extra quantity equal to the difference in price no doubt the Indians will be pleased, while the farmers will feel like forgiving the department for many of its past transgressions.

A TELEGRAM sent by J. Cameron, of A. Macdonald & Co., to Winnipeg on Thursday, left the office at 12.30 and Mr. Cameron had his answer delivered at 3 p.m. at his place of business, over a mile from the telegraph office. Considering that the messages were repeated three times each way and delivered at both ends this is quick work.

W. S. ROBERTSON and R. F. Shaw left for Calgary on Thursday. Mr. Robertson will bring in A. Macdonald of the firm of A. Macdonald & Co., and Mr. Shaw will bring G. A. Simpson, wife and family.

ST. PATRICK's day was commemorated at St. Albert by a gathering of those in the settlement who claimed the green isle as the land of their birth or of their forefathers, as well as by many others. An eloquent sermon, appropriate to the occasion, was preached in the cathedral by rev. father Scollen. Green badges were worn by most of those present.

V. ANDERSON and J. Murphy left for Calgary on Monday last. Mr. Anderson will return with freight and Mr. Murphy will take up his residence in the new Denver or Leadville—Calgary or Silver city—of the North-West where he hopes to turn his experience in mining and railroading, gained in Nova Scotia, Souris river and Keewatin to account.

A MEETING was held at the St. Albert hotel on Monday afternoon last, for the purpose of discussing the course taken by the representative of Edmonton district in the North-West council at the late session. Mr. Oliver, assisted by Mr. J. Rowland as interpreter, addressed the meeting at length, describing the course taken by himself in regard to the different matters that came up for consideration before the council. In the discussion which took place it appeared to be the opinion of the meeting that the ordinance respecting weeds and that respecting fences were unsatisfactory—that it should be exactly defined what weeds were considered noxious and that the number of rails required in a fence should be increased in this district at least. Explanations were made as to the amount of money granted for public improvements and the terms upon which the grants were made. A second meeting was at once organized with Mr. D. Maloney chairman and rev. father Scollen secretary, at which it was resolved to accept the offer of assistance to the amount of \$200 towards Cunningham's bridge, with the understanding that the residents should raise an equal amount. A committee of management consisting of Messrs. S. Cunningham, E. Brousseau, and O. Mijean, to look after the work was appointed. A subscription list was opened and \$175 subscribed at once. The bridge will probably cost over \$600 as the stream is eighty feet wide from bank to bank.

A PUBLIC meeting was held at the Palace hotel, Ft. Saskatchewan, on Tuesday evening last to give the representative of the Edmonton district in the North-West council, an opportunity of explaining the course taken by him at the late session of the council. Also to consider the proposition of aid made by the lieutenant-governor towards the building of bridges on the trail east of Ft. Saskatchewan. The attendance was fair although not so large as was desirable. Most of the ordinances passed appeared to be satisfactory to the meeting. The weed law and fence law were exceptions. Mr. F. Lamoureux thought that owing to the impossibility of cutting down weeds in growing crop without greatly injuring the crop it would be well to restrict the application of the section which provides that all noxious weeds must be cut down or otherwise prevented from going to seed, to the Canada thistle and other weeds whose seeds may be blown by the wind. He thought that if a man was foolish enough to raise weeds, or unable to prevent their growth, as that was his own loss the matter might be left in his own hands. It was necessary, however, in the public interest to prevent their spreading. Therefore, those whose seeds would spread themselves should be cut down at all costs. He thought the provision relating to the selling of seed grain containing the seeds of certain noxious weeds, was satisfactory. The meeting concurred in these opinions. The new fence law was pronounced entirely unsatisfactory and a resolution was passed in favor of retaining in this part of the country, the law previously in force. Considerable discussion took place in regard to the grant of \$100 for building bridges on the trail east of Ft. Saskatchewan. For some time the opinion appeared to prevail that the sum was so small in comparison to the work to be done, the terms upon which it was granted so stringent and the probable delay in payment so great that it was not worth while taking the necessary trouble to secure it. Mr. Percy Belcher remarked that as the delay in authorizing the work had been so great probably the delay in payment would be greater. Mr. R. Belcher was moved into the chair. On motion of Mr. F. Lamoureux it was finally decided to accept the offer. Messrs. R. Belcher, A. Lang and F. Lamoureux being elected a committee of management. The meeting then adjourned.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**PAY UP.**—All parties indebted to us are notified to pay their accounts before 1st April. No more credit will be given after that date. SANDERSON & LOOBY.

**MASONIC.**—Saskatchewan Lodge No. 17, G. R. M., A. F. & A. M.—An emergent meeting of the above lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Edmonton, on Monday, 24th inst., at 7.30 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W.M. W. STIFF, Secretary.

**LACROSSE.**—The second annual meeting of the Edmonton Lacrosse Club will be held in the Jasper house on Saturday evening March 29th. The election of officers and other important business will be transacted. Persons desiring to join should send their applications to the secretary. Membership fee \$1.00. W. G. IBBOTSON, secretary.

## NOTICES.

**LIME FOR SALE.**—A kiln of freshly burned lime for sale at \$1.25 per bushel at the kiln. Apply to G. ANDERSON, Miner's flat.

**THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.**—The sitting of the above court will be held on Thursday, the third day of April, 1884, in the school house, Edmonton, at ten o'clock a.m. L. J. MUNRO, clerk of court.

**FOR SALE.**—Cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Ponies.—One new McCormick mower, one John Deere breaker, one set iron harrows, one John Deere cultivator, one cooking stove, one hundred bushels potatoes, six hot-bed sashes 3x6, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.—Apply to W. F. BREDIN.

**NOTICE!**—Important to Farmers and others. The best value in Self-Binders, Reapers, Mowers and Rakes. The Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, makers of the Toronto Mower and Twine Binder, the Massey Harvester and Mower and the Sharpes' Horse Rake, offer the above at great bargains. Parties wishing to purchase should communicate without delay so as to ensure early delivery with our agent.—GEORGE A. BLAKE, Belmont Farm, Edmonton.

**FARM FOR SALE.**—East half of section 35, township 53, range 25, on St. Albert road, seven and a half miles from Edmonton, and two miles from St. Albert mission, 45 acres under cultivation. Dwelling house, stable and small granary on premises. Good well at house. Also good Toronto reaper, breaking plow and harrow, with other implements, to go with the place. Price \$2,500 cash. Apply to F. Oliver, Edmonton, or on the premises to F. MARCHEL, proprietor.

**ALBERTA STAGE LINE.**—making trips every third week until further notice, from Edmonton to Calgary and return, commencing Monday, March 3rd. Orders for mail matter, passage or express, may be left with A. Taylor, telegraph operator, Edmonton. Passengers allowed 25 lbs baggage, besides blankets and rations; all over that amount will be charged for at express rates, 10c a pound. Stage leaves Monday morning, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock. F. GREENWOOD.

**REAL ESTATE NOTICE.**—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

**EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.**—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.C. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.



**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. **OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MARCH 22, 1884.

#### HARDSHIPS.

Of all the arguments used by eastern politicians and the eastern press to show that the present agitation in the North-West is unjustifiable, perhaps the most senseless is that in which a comparison is made between the difficulties which beset the first settlers in Ontario and those against which the people of the North-West are now struggling. The object of these comparisons being to prove that in the first place the Ontario settler had more difficulties, that he contended against these difficulties more patiently, and that as he was successful in finally overcoming them for the North-West to attain the same result he must follow a similar course. It is not necessary to show in how many different ways these arguments are dressed; how the hardships and poverty of the Ontario pioneers are dwelt upon, and the inference drawn that because the North-Westerns kick while suffering less hardships, they have degenerated from what their fathers were, nor how the attempt is made to prove that instead of North-Westerns suffering at the hands of the rest of the country they are in reality as Mr. Thos. White elegantly puts it, spoon fed at the expense of the community.

Of course it is of no consequence in connection with the agitation whether the early settlers of Ontario did or did not suffer greater or less hardships, but as the question is so much harped upon by enemies of the North-West and as they only state one side it may be worth while to institute a comparison from a North-West stand point. If the evidence of eastern papers on North-Western affairs was of any value the files of those papers of ten or twelve years ago might be brought to prove that Muskoka, Manitoulin island or Alcona were all localities where settlement could be made more advantageously than in Manitoba on account of the extraordinary dangers and difficulties of prairie life. Even yet the Bobcaygeon Independent claims that the granite rocks in that neighborhood are better fitted for settlement than the prairies of Manitoba. It must be remembered that early Ontario settlers came there merely to make a living with little hopes that they or their descendants would see the prosperity now prevailing, and that to such people and for such a purpose, the fertile forest country of Ontario abounding with game and streams stocked with fish, offered far less difficulties than the North-Western prairies, where the settler has absolutely nothing to depend upon except the fruits of his own labor.

The principal difficulties of the Ontario settler arose from his own abject poverty and his not knowing how properly to cope with the circumstances by which he was surrounded. Place the same men on the prairies in the same condition as when they arrived in Ontario and they would have to either die or leave, they could not possibly make a living. Take for example the early Selkirk settlers. These people suffered untold hardship in the very country that their descendants find the best in the world, not because the country was not as good as it is now, but because they did not know as well how to turn its advantages to account. So with the Ontario settler, the father suffered misery, where the son could make money and enjoy life.

The North-West settler is in very many cases a son or grandson of the original Ontario settler. Owing to the different training that he has received he does not consider as hardship or danger what his father or grandfather would have laid down and died under because he knows by experience or information how it can be overcome, and because he can see clearly the result that may be attained by overcoming it. The North-West settler does not come here merely to make a living. He could do that elsewhere. He comes here to secure a competence and is willing to face the extra danger and hardship

over what he would have to suffer elsewhere in order to secure it. It is true that he can, if allowed the opportunity, owing to the superior advantages of the country, secure that competence much more quickly than in Ontario; and right here is where the complaint in regard to his lack of patience comes in. He does not feel inclined to wait any longer than necessary. He has based his calculating on the natural capabilities of the country and does not like to be compelled to stand back while railroad companies and land sharks rob him of his opportunities. The natural disadvantages of the country the North-West settler is prepared to face because he has made calculations on them before hand. The incidental or accidental natural troubles do not appal him, because he has an abiding faith in the ultimate prosperity of the country, and his own power to overcome such difficulties, but when his hands are tied by insane land regulations and the yoke of railway and manufacturing monopoly is placed upon his neck, he feels justified in kicking to the extent of his ability against such a condition of serfdom, and he would be unworthy the race from which he is descended, of the country to which he belongs and of the name of freeman if he did not. Above all he would be unworthy to claim kinship with those who, having become impatient by their sacrifice on the scaffold or in the jail in '37 and '38, secured for this same Ontario the rights and liberties which she in common with all Canada except the North-West enjoys to-day.

An account of the battle at Trinitat on Feb. 29th, between the British under general Graham and the El Mahdi's rebels under Osman Digma appears in the Winnipeg Free Press of March 3rd. The battle was fought by the 89th regiment, the Gordon highlanders, the Black Watch, and a regiment of Hussars, about 3,000 men in all. This force attacked and routed 12,000 rebels, driving them from their intrenchments and afterwards out of the town of Tokar where the remnant of the Egyptian garrison was still holding out. The battle was fought over the same ground on which Baker pasha's Egyptian forces were cut to pieces a week or two before. The Arabs left 1,200 dead on the field, besides guns, munitions, tents and camels. The British loss was 24 killed and 142 wounded. The Arabs fought bravely, charging on the troops with spears and when charged by the cavalry would throw themselves on their backs and spear the horses as they passed over them. Their lack of improved weapons and discipline more than counterbalanced their numbers and bravery.

Prof. Bell gave evidence before the Hudson's bay committee of the house of commons that in his opinion Hudson's bay and straits were open for at least four and a half months in each year and that the navigation was not dangerous. A railroad was practicable on either side of lake Manitoba. It was probable that a small strait existed connecting Ungava bay in Hudson's strait with Mosquito bay, which would shorten the distance into Hudson's bay. Numerous minerals existed at Churchill, especially iron ore, millions of tons of which were lying on the shore broken up and washed ready for shipment. The ore contained a large proportion of manganese and would make the best Bessemer steel. Anthracite coal of a superior quality and lead existed there.

It appears that there really is something in the proposed Fenian raid on Manitoba. It was reported that Capt. Griggs was engaged in it, but he denies it. He says he was asked to take part but refused. A Major Edwards is the moving spirit. The plan is to organize 20,000 men to be moved on or about the 16th of March. They propose to run their troops by rail as near the Manitoba boundary as possible and to make a strike north of the line about the 1st of May. The expedition is based on the supposition that the discontented people of Manitoba will rise and join them in setting up an independent government.

The MacLeod Gazette denies that the price of cattle has fallen 30 per cent. in that country. Owing to the prevalence of mange the Gazette advises people to enforce the North-West ordinance on that subject. It is reported that cattle on Pincher creek are suffering severely this winter. The great majority of the cattle, however, are fat and loss has been slight.

The British government has presented a vessel called the Alert to the U.S. for purposes of Arctic exploration, particularly the relief of the Greely expedition. She has been accepted.

The new mining regulations for the North-West are expected to be published in a few days.

The St. Paul M. & M. road has reduced its second class and movable rates.

#### PROFESSIONAL.

**D. R. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon.** Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

**D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon.** Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

**JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland.** Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

**GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.** Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

**STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer.** Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

**J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T.** All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, ranche supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranche, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyld, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

#### BUSINESS.

**LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE.** M. McCAULEY.

**J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor.** Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

**JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.**

**ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper awes.** Shop in D. M. McDougall's building, Main street, Edmonton.

**SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths.** Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

**ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer.** The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

**ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture.** With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

**BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors.** Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

**JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor.** Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

**STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery.** Special attention paid to orders from the North West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

#### HOTELS.

**JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street.** The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

**WALKER HOUSE, Main street, Edmonton.** Daily and weekly board as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Meal tickets for sale. Choice cigars and temperance drinks. First-class billiard hall and feed stable in connection. WM. WALKER, proprietor.

**CALGARY HOUSE, Calgary, Alberta.** Dunne & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic cigars. Temperance drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonable delicacies.

**EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie.** An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSE Proprietor.

#### NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, and

BOOTS AND SHOES

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.



## PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to announcement a public meeting was held in the school house, Edmonton, on Saturday afternoon last, for the purpose of allowing the member of the North-West council for this district an opportunity of laying before the public a statement of his course while attending the session of the council at Regina last summer. As the matter had already been discussed pro and con the interest taken in the meeting was not deep, the building, however, was well filled. Mr. Oliver on taking the platform said that as all present understood the object for which the meeting was called it was unnecessary to go into a lengthy explanation regarding it. Before the election last spring it had been generally understood that the powers of the council then very limited and indefinite would be increased and it was on the strength of that idea that so much interest was taken in the election. It was therefore somewhat of a surprise to the members when they assembled to find that the powers of the council had if anything been decreased and made more indefinite than before. Although this was most unsatisfactory, as the council was not responsible for this nor in a position to remedy it at the time it was thought well to proceed with business and do whatever lay within the power of the members for the best interests of the country. He read the terms of the order in council granting power to the North-West council, and said that the greatest objection to this order was that the terms were not sufficiently definite. Almost every clause might be interpreted in a wide or in a narrow sense, and he found that the legal gentlemen of the council, who were expected to give the truest interpretation of the different clauses always gave the most restricted interpretation. Action had been taken under clauses three, four, six, seven, eight and nine of the order in council. Action could not be taken under the first and second clauses for lack of funds and was not under section five because it was not deemed necessary. It would be seen from this that the council was not slow in using whatever power was given it. In the explanations which he desired to give as to the ordinances passed he wished it to be remembered that having been elected only as a member of the council and not as the whole council he could not hold himself responsible for or defend each particular of each ordinance. He desired at this meeting to lay before his constituents the course taken by himself in reference to each ordinance that had been passed or each discussion that had been held so that each person would be able to judge for himself whether the action taken by him was satisfactory or otherwise—for the best interests of the country or not. The first ordinance passed dealt with infectious and contagious diseases of domestic animals. It provided that all domestic animals suffering from a contagious disease should be isolated and all suffering from dangerous infectious diseases should be destroyed. Provision was made for the proper investigation of alleged cases of disease before the order for destruction could be issued. A fine not exceeding \$100 was imposed in the case of an owner failing to isolate a diseased animal. The ordinance was passed in order to provide means for stamping out the disease of glanders which was prevalent last summer along the C.P.R. line. The speaker had supported the passage of this ordinance and thought it would be found of value in case of contagious diseases visiting this part of the country. The second ordinance passed providing for the erection of municipalities, towns, and cities was probably the most important as it was the longest of all that were passed. In few words it provided for the erection of municipalities comprising not less than four townships, of towns of not less than 300 inhabitants, and of cities of not less than 2,000 inhabitants, on petition of two-thirds of those qualified to vote for members of the North-West council, or at election of municipal councillors, resident within the limits of the proposed municipality, town or city. Full powers were given to the different organizations to carry on every necessary function of municipal government, such as were granted elsewhere. Indeed the bill was to a great extent copied from the Ontario act which was generally held to be the most perfect in the world. Although he did not approve of every provision in the ordinance he had assisted in passing it as a whole and thought it would be found a workable even if not altogether perfect measure. Already under it Regina and Moosejaw had become incorporated. Prince Albert and Calgary were following suit, and he thought it would be well for Edmonton to do likewise. The ordinance had been introduced by Mr. Jackson of Qu'Appelle. The third ordinance passed related to the administration of civil justice and was an amendment to former ordinances. It was introduced by Col. Richardson. As it dealt principally with matters concerning which the introducer was supposed to know all, and the speaker very little, he was not able to say much concerning it. One provision was to create four instead of three judicial districts. Several others were technical and of little interest directly to the public. One of the amendments provided that any property that an

absconding debtor was taking out of the country might be seized, notwithstanding the ordinance respecting exemptions. Another section provided for the payment of jurors serving in civil cases, and still another for the taxing of a counsel fee from five to one hundred dollars with the ordinary costs of court. Another section provided for the taking of the evidence of an infirm person by a commissioner instead of compelling his appearance at court. The speaker thought the provisions of the ordinance were good as far as they went. Ordinance No. 4 provided for the registration of partnerships in the territories. This ordinance was, as far as the speaker could judge, a copy of an Ontario ordinance on the same subject and he thought it was passed principally because such an ordinance was in existence in Ontario. While the object of the ordinance was good enough he thought the provisions were inadequate to attain that object. The object was the prevention of fraud by false statements in regard to who were or were not partners in a firm, but he thought the fine of \$100 imposed for non or false registration was no safeguard whatever where fraud was intended. To make the matter worse the action of the federal government in setting Edmonton apart as a registration district and their lack of action in not appointing a registrar for that district, made it impossible for people here to comply with the requirements of the ordinance at present. Ordinance No. 5 for the relief of indigent children, had been passed at the request of certain charitable institutions of the country and provided for the giving of these institutions a certain amount of control over children coming into their charge, to relieve them from the difficulties they now labored under from the mere whims of the children or their guardians. The ordinance further provided for the proper inspection of these establishments and for the release of any children found to have been improperly used while in their charge. As this ordinance dealt in a degree with the liberty of the subject he felt some delicacy in approaching it in the council, but inasmuch as these institutions were of great use—or even of necessity—in the territories he felt that they were entitled to fair consideration, especially when it must be apparent that if a certain amount of control of the children in their charge is not given them their usefulness must be greatly impaired. Ordinance No. 6 was passed to prevent the profanation of the Lord's day and provided that no ordinary trade or calling should be carried on on the Sabbath, excepting the conveying of travellers or government mails, selling drugs and medicines or other works of charity or necessity. Also that no person should play billiards or pool in a public place or run horse races of any sort. Also that all contracts made on that day should be null and void. The penalty is a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. The ordinance had been found necessary on account of the way Sunday has been passed in the southern portion of this district, and he thought that as long as this was a christian country such an ordinance was justifiable and necessary. He did not consider the provisions too stringent. No. 7 provided for the charging of a fee of ten dollars on the appointment of notaries public, the object being to increase the revenues of the territories. No. 8 was for the protection of game. The speaker read the principal provisions of the ordinance. For his own part he thought the passage of this ordinance was rather premature in this part of the country but in the less wooded or more thickly settled parts no doubt it was necessary. His efforts had been directed principally towards reducing the scope and severity of the bill as first introduced. He had been successful in keeping its provisions from extending to the country north of a line 20 miles north of the north and main Saskatchewan and in doing away with a provision for the confiscation of the articles used in the unlawful capture of the game. He had attempted to have the maximum fine for the first offence reduced to five dollars but had not been successful. The penalty was a fine not exceeding \$50. The ordinance allowed the taking of animals, birds or eggs at any time in cases of necessity, and was intended principally to prevent mere wanton destruction. Ordinance No. 9 provided for the disposal by sale of found or stolen horses falling into the hands of the police for whom an owner could not be found within a reasonable time. No. 10 did not apply in this western part of the territories. It was passed to do away with the necessity of fencing crop in the parts of the country around Regina and Moosejaw, where fencing material was not to be had, to be put into effect at the desire of the inhabitants of any portion of the district, being not less than four townships in extent. No. 11 was passed to enforce the destruction of the Canada thistle and by cutting down of the Canada thistle and other noxious weeds. This was a copy of the Manitoba ordinance on the same subject and its provisions principally applied to municipalities. One clause provided that any person who sows for seed purposes grain, grass, or other seed among which there is any seed of wild mustard, cockle, Canada thistle or wild oats shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten or more than one hundred dollars.

The speaker felt this to be a very serious matter to handle properly. This part of the country was infested with weeds of many varieties which it was most desirable to get rid of but he thought there was a possibility of doing a great deal of injury and injustice in attempting to deal with them without the fullest knowledge of the subject. He would be glad to receive suggestions from practical farmers and from the agricultural society on the subject so that he would be enabled to propose all necessary amendments to the present ordinance, when the council next met. No. 12 provided for the levying of a license tax of \$25 each per year on auctioneers, hawkers and pedlars, for revenue purposes. No. 13 regulated returns to be made by justices of the peace. No. 14 provided that chimneys should be built and stove pipes run through roofs and walls so that there should be no danger of the adjacent woodwork catching fire. Chimney walls are to be four inches thick; the roof must be cut away three inches around where pipes go through, and in partition walls 1½ inches around the pipes. No. 15 was for the purpose of increasing the license fee on billiard and other tables for revenue purposes. The fees were for a single billiard or pool table \$40 per year and for each additional gaming table of any description, \$20; for each bowling alley, \$20. This ordinance as it appeared was somewhat different from the form in which it had passed the council. He had understood that provision was made for the charging of half the yearly license fee in cases where tables were in use for less than half a year. As the ordinance formerly stood and stands now the full fee is charged, although the table may not be in use for even less than a month. This was manifestly unjust and should be remedied. No. 16 provided for the reduction of the fees chargeable for the registration of titles, etc., to the Ontario scale, about one-half the rates previously charged. To Mr. Macdowell of Prince Albert was due the credit of introducing this measure, which would effect a great saving to the people of the territories when the time came that they would have deeds to register. No. 17 was an amendment to a previous ordinance relating to the marking of stock, and was introduced by Col. MacLeod. It related to the ranching country where the branding law was in force. The principal provision was that a person who unlawfully branded the animal of another could be compelled to pay to that other three times the value of the animal so branded. No. 18 to amend the ordinance respecting short forms of indentures was introduced by Col. Richardson to alter some words in the ordinance which rendered it impracticable. No. 19 for the protection of sheep, placed calves and colts under the same protection as sheep. No. 20 to amend the prairie fire ordinance provided that anyone who should wantonly or carelessly set fire to prairie or wood land was liable as well as one who did it intentionally. No. 21 was an amendment to the former fence law, reducing the height of a lawful fence to four feet six inches and reducing the number of rails or boards to be used to three, and of wires to two wires and a top rail. This ordinance was introduced just at the close of the session by Mr. Hamilton of Broadview, and appeared to be unanimously desired by the representatives from the prairie portion of the North-West. He was aware that it was not suitable to this part of the country, but owing to the absence of the only other member whose constituency required a fence law similar to that required by Edmonton, and to the fact that the bill was introduced during the last few minutes of the session when discussion or consideration was impossible, he was unable to hinder its passage in its present form. He would, however, take measures to inform himself as nearly as might be as to what would be a proper fence in this part of the country, that would as far as possible suit the views both of the raisers of cattle and raisers of grain, and he had no doubt that by laying the case fairly before the council at an early stage of its next session a fence law suitable to the requirements of this district as distinguished from the prairie section of the country would be passed. This completed the list of ordinances passed by the council. Of those presented but not passed one drawn up by certain barristers and solicitors of the North-West for the incorporation of a law society, was reported upon adversely by the civil law committee consisting of Messrs. Richardson, MacLeod and White. He had not taken any particular interest in it, and could not say whether it was required or not. A bill providing for the establishment of a common school system in the territories was introduced by the speaker. It passed a second reading, but at the last moment the objection was raised against it by Messrs. Richardson and MacLeod that the council had not the power to pass it. He held the contrary opinion, and thought if one power was more explicitly delegated to the council than another it was that to organize a school system. However, as the appointed members of the council had a majority of votes and as these members coincided with the opinion of Messrs. Richardson and MacLeod it was impossible to pass the bill. It was printed in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the territories for consideration.

In all probability before the council sat again the necessary powers would be possessed even if they were not now, the members would have had plenty of time to receive suggestions, consider their weight, and study up the whole question in all its bearings, so that although a delay of a year had been suffered a more perfect law might result and the delay would therefore not be a dead loss. A bill to exempt homesteads from seizure for debt for three years after issue of patent and to increase other exemptions was introduced by Mr. Ross of Moosejaw. Objection was taken, principally by Mr. Macdowell, of Prince Albert, to the land exemption provided by the bill, and instead of dropping this proposal out and considering the more moderate and actually necessary ones contained elsewhere, the bill was given the six months hoist. At present only one horse was exempt from seizure. This should be changed to two horses and several of the other exemptions should be increased. No doubt another attempt to pass such a bill would be made next session, when if less was asked probably more would be gained. Bills were introduced respecting overholding tenants, by Mr. Ross, respecting masters and servants, respecting ferries, and to define the respective rights of occupants of public lands by the speaker and a bill respecting mechanics liens, by Mr. Macdowell of Prince Albert. These were referred to the civil law committee, who delayed their report until the last day of the session, and then reported adversely, when discussion was impossible. He had no doubt that several of these measures would be introduced at the next session and whether passed or not would at least be discussed on their merits. Several suggestions and petitions had been received and acted upon. One of these petitions asked the North-West council to memorialize the federal government to allow the manufacture and sale of ale and beer in the territories. He had opposed this petition because it was contrary to the principles which he had always held and which were well known to his constituents. Other members of the council with himself opposed it on the ground that the statements made in the petition were absurd and false. It set out by stating that the people of the territories desired and were in need of beer and ale. This as everyone knew was false. He had often heard men wish for whiskey but seldom or never for beer, therefore he thought that if it was the desire to please any portion of the people the petition should have been for whiskey instead of beer and ale. In one portion the petitioners desired to appear as temperance men on the strength of their desire to keep out one intoxicant while trying to introduce another. This was manifestly absurd and proved them to be insincere. The petition was at first voted down, but on the question being reopened by a counter petition the substance of the original petition was carried. He would like to say a few words in regard to one argument used in favor of allowing the manufacture and sale of beer, which was that by so doing a market would be provided for the barley raised here which is the surest and best crop of the district but now almost unsaleable. He felt that if this argument could be sustained prohibition would have to go. He must admit that no matter how strongly the population believed in prohibition if it meant an annual loss of two or three hundred dollars a year to each farmer and a proportionate amount to the members of every other trade and calling, the cause would have to go down. People could not be expected to vote money out of their pockets for the sake of a mere principle, although a good one. But he did not think the argument was correct. The reason of the low price of and poor demand for barley was the fact that more was raised than was necessary to supply the present wants of the country and circumstances were such that it could not be exported. The majority of the people of the country raised barley. If the surplus barley were made into beer to-morrow it could not be exported any more than the barley could. The beer would have to be bought principally by the same men that raised the barley if any considerable quantity were to be marketed. The farmer would simply be trading his barley which was useful as food for man and horse and as a food producer in making pork and beef for beer which at best can only be considered to be an article of luxury and not of usefulness. The proof of the argument put forward by the speaker that the making of beer would not make a satisfactory market for barley was apparent in the fact that throughout Manitoba where beer of all kinds, qualities and quantities was made, and where railroad communication for exporting purposes was established barley was more unsaleable than it is here to-day and the price much lower. A memorial was sent to the federal government asking that all trails and highways be vested at once in the territorial government. Another memorial was sent embodying a list of the principal grievances suffered by the people of the North-West, and was supported by the council as a whole without distinction of political leaning, position or method of appointment. He had supported the passage of the memorial. Some of the grievances complained of



had already been removed, and it was to be hoped that others remaining would be. At any rate the council had done its duty as representing the people of the North-West by calling attention in forcible terms to the requirements of the country. He explained the terms of the grant of money for the building of bridges and ferries in and adjacent to the district. The understanding arrived at between himself and the lieutenant-governor in regard to this matter was that the grants were to be made in accordance with the terms of a memorandum submitted by him to the lieutenant-governor, subject to such alterations as might be found expedient and were mutually agreed to on it being found exactly how much each work would cost. He was to be appointed the agent of the governor to see to the expenditure of the money and was to act under a letter of instruction which was to await him at Edmonton on his arrival. The memorandum submitted asked for \$250 towards a bridge on the Blackmud, of which the total probable cost would be \$400, the people of Edmonton, to furnish the necessary balance; \$50 for a bridge on Wolf creek, and \$150 apiece for ferries on the Blindman and Battle rivers, the three latter grants to be unconditional except that the work should be substantial; \$200 for a bridge at Cunningham's on the Lac Ste. Anne trail, the probable cost being \$500, the people to furnish the balance; \$100 on bridges east of Ft. Saskatchewan, people to furnish an equal amount. A very unsatisfactory telegram was received in the fall but no letter of instruction was received until last mail, although one telegram and three letters had been sent bearing on the subject, and the season was now so far spent that it was difficult or impossible to construct the proposed works to advantage. The instructions were that the work should be carried on under the supervision of a managing committee of three members, and stated that \$200 would be granted to the Blackmud bridge, \$50 to the Wolf creek, \$100 to the bridges east of Ft. Saskatchewan, and \$200 to the bridge at Cunningham's, on condition of the people raising an equal amount, and \$300 to the ferries on Blindman and Battle rivers on condition of the people raising any additional amount that might be necessary. He advised that a meeting be organized at once to take such steps as might be thought advisable in regard to these proposed grants and for such general discussion as might arise.

On motion of Thos. Henderson M. McCauley was elected chairman. He said that so far as he could judge the member for the district had taken a proper course on the different matters that had come up for the consideration of the council, and thought that probably he would have done likewise had he been in the position. The only thing he objected to was that when the members found they were without sufficient power they did not protest by returning home. He did not see that under the circumstances it was of much use. Since first organized it had cost the country a great deal of money, for which there was nothing to show. If the money had been spent directly in public improvements it would have been more beneficial to the community. What we wanted was representation at Ottawa.

Mr. Oliver said that as he came here not to apologize for the existence of the council, but to defend his own course as a member of it, he did not feel inclined to plead its cause in opposition to Mr. McCauley's statements. Indeed he agreed with that gentleman that with the limited powers possessed by the council and its present constitution it was a mere apology for that responsible local self government to which we were entitled, and as a natural sequence that the money expended upon it was to a great extent thrown away. However, as it was the only constitutional means by which the people of the North-West could make their wishes known and as the expense was borne by the whole country and not by the North-West alone he thought the best course to be pursued was to seek to have its powers increased and its scope enlarged by electing to it the proper kind of men. By doing this we would be more likely to get representation at Ottawa and the redress of other grievances with the council than without it.

Jas. A. Petrie held that while the conduct of the representative of Edmonton in the council was creditable to himself and to his constituency the council itself, although not constituted or empowered as it should be, was yet a step in the right direction, and that as the mouthpiece of the people of the North-West, if for no other purpose, it was of value.

Jas. McDonald thought that if the council had done nothing else the manner in which it had given voice to the complaints of the people of the North-West in the memorial sent down to the federal government was worthy of all praise, especially when it was remembered that a majority of votes in the council were held by appointees of that government. The elected members must have worked hard and were deserving of great credit for their success in bringing these gentlemen over to their view of the case.

A desultory discussion took place in reference to the improvement of Bow river trail,

from which it appeared that the meeting did not consider that the people of the district should be asked to contribute towards territorial works, and that if the money would not be given except on condition of an equal amount being raised by the people, the points for expenditure should be changed to others within the district. Also that it should be defined who should have ultimate control of the works after they were constructed. As the meeting had by this time dwindled to very small proportions it was not thought advisable to pass any resolution on the subject and it was decided that for the present the matter should be left in Mr. Oliver's hands. The meeting then dispersed.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

Silver city is going ahead. Beaudry has been elected mayor of Montreal.

The McCarthy license act is bringing out strong opposition in the different eastern provinces.

The M. & N. W. railway Co. have issued notices forbidding the cutting of timber on their lands.

Powdered sulphur blown into the throat or sulphur fumes inhaled is said to be a sure cure for diphtheria.

A sale of 600 head of government cattle in the MacLeod district has been made to Col. De Winton for \$21,965.

The Madagascar army, against which the French are operating, is under command of an Englishman named Willoughby.

Prof. Bell advises the establishment of several lookout stations in Hudson's straits to remain all next winter and take observations.

According to the latest measurement the distance from Winnipeg to Rat Portage is 130 and from Winnipeg to Port Arthur 428½ miles.

The new barracks at Ft. MacLeod are to cost \$45,000, and will have a capacity of one hundred men and the same number of horses.

An explosion of fire damp in a coal mine in West Leisining, Pennsylvania, killed all but one man working in the heading in which the explosion took place.

A Montrealer named Mercier and a Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz, of northern Alaska, near Bearling straits, attended the Montreal carnival. Their costumes were voted just the thing.

A cyclone occurred in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama on Feb. 19th. An immense amount of damage was done to property and several lives were lost.

In the house of commons Mr. Foster was to move on Feb. 28th, a resolution declaring in favor of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages.

Customs receipts at Winnipeg for February \$27,000, against \$62,000 for the same month last year. Inland revenue receipts \$10,100, against \$11,600. Savings bank deposits \$34,000. Withdrawals \$32,000. Exports increased from \$15,000 last year to \$95,000 this year, and imports decreased from \$288,000 to \$110,000.

It is expected that the federal government will offer Manitoba the odd numbered sections within the province; to increase the provincial subsidy and to make every effort to push the H. B. railway. The extension of the boundary will not be agreed to, nor will the school lands or the even numbered sections of the public lands be handed over.

The Galt mining company working near Whoop-up, on Belly river, are building at Ft. MacLeod this season twenty new barges 100 x 20 and have nine on hand. The carrying capacity of each barge is 150 tons. Two steam tugs are being built in sections at Pittsburg, U.S., and will be brought in sections to Medicine Hat, where they will be put in the water to tow the barges. The coal will be hoisted out of the barges by steam machinery at Medicine Hat and placed on the cars for transport. An attempt will be made to run the Baroness up to MacLeod this spring on the high water.

Calgary Herald, March 5th: The skeleton of a balloon frame house on the new town site was blown down recently. A train ran to Silver city recently. Fish and Pine creek settlers are about to erect a public hall. The social evil is becoming prominent in town and the Herald wants it driven out. E. McCoskrie, late of Winnipeg and Brandon is about to connect himself with Maj. Walker in his building business. D. McLeod is going to Ft. MacLeod. The Herald is wroth with the C. P. R. for not forwarding the lumber ordered for building purposes more quickly. A young people's association has been organized. The Herald wants a bank established. Two hundred car loads of building material are on the way to Calgary. It is estimated that \$1,750,000 is invested in stock on the ranges along the foot of the Rocky mountains; the number according to information furnished the Herald is 39,215 cattle and 4,088 horses, and this is probably under the mark.

#### BIRTH.

FIELDERS—At Poplar lake on the morning of Saturday the 15th inst., the wife of J. Fielders of a son.

#### MARRIED.

GREENWOOD—WHITFORD.—On the 15th March, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. A. B. Baird, Frank Greenwood to Letty, daughter of the late Philip Whitford.

#### METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, March 21st, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	46	26
Sunday,	47	12
Monday,	50	27
Tuesday,	51	20
Wednesday,	47	25
Thursday,	43	23
Friday,	55	25

Barometer falling, 27.40.

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AND

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